

On motion Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Democratic papers in this State.  
JAMES PEARSALL, Ch'm.  
O. L. KELLY, Secretary.

## Facts for the People.

NUMBER 4.

To the Editor of the Standard:

I think I have succeeded in showing that Mr. Van Buren's political life and principles are identified with those of Gen. Jackson's Administration—that they are known to be so by the opposition party, and hence they denounce Gen. Jackson at the same time they nominate Mr. Van Buren's competitor. Is it ingenious, therefore, to urge any complaint against Mr. Van Buren's friends for advocating his claims, and at the same time defending Gen. Jackson?

I think I have likewise succeeded in proving, that there is no chance of electing Judge White by the people; and that those in this State who vote for him, do, in effect, vote in favor of sending the election of President to the House of Representatives. Are the people willing to do this?

I have further demonstrated, that Judge White is the candidate of the opposition party here and elsewhere. Hereafter I will show that it is not probable he can be elected by the House of Representatives, should the election be carried there.

There may be, and I doubt not there are, friends of Gen. Jackson's Administration who prefer Judge White to Mr. Van Buren; and though, as independent citizens, they have a right to maintain their own preferences, yet a majority of those in this State who have battled for popular rights under the banners of Gen. Jackson, have declared in favor of Mr. Van Buren, and a compliance with the sense of a majority of the republican party is the only sure mode of preventing a triumph over their principles. Judge White has been seduced from the ranks by the nominations of his political enemies; and it is not plain to the comprehension of every one, that the primary object of most of those who use his name is to divide the administration party, and thereby to defeat them, not to elect Judge White?

It is said, however, that there are insuperable objections against Mr. Van Buren; and I propose now to reply to them. We shall never find any candidate with whom every one agrees upon every question. Before this can be expected, it is indispensable that the electors themselves should first be united upon all things; and this is not possible while human nature is imperfect. I have carefully scrutinized the life and conduct of Mr. Van Buren, and though his enemies have literally heaped abuse on him, I have never seen the proof of a material charge that was not susceptible of satisfactory explanation, which, while it disarms his accuser, elevates the accused. True, I might not have adopted the same course Mr. Van Buren did on all the various occasions for his action in a long political life; no two men ever agree in all things through life; yet no impartial man can fail to observe, when the bold and positive charges of Mr. Van Buren's political opponents are confronted (as they shall be) by the most unequivocal proof to refute them, how much injustice he has experienced at the hands of his foes, how little generosity they have practised in their denunciations. But to the objections!

1. It is said that Mr. Van Buren is a Northern man, and therefore the South ought not to support him. Are the people of the Union, and the friends of the Union, prepared to act upon this rule? Do we vote for a President of the South, or for a President of the whole nation? There is no need that I should speak of the tendency of such a course to dissolve the Union, for so far as the executive department is concerned, whenever it shall become the settled practice of the people in the South to vote for a Southern President and no other, the people of the North for a Northern President and no other, and those of the West for a Western President and no other—the Union is practically dissolved already. I am a Southern man; my feelings, and prejudices, and interests, are all with the South; but shall I forget, therefore, that I vote for President as a citizen of the Union? It were better to elect any man President of the United States for 4 years, than to elect any other man whomsoever on sectional grounds. And it is perfectly certain, that if the people in one of the great sections of our country adopt this rule, those of another will naturally pursue it; and in the end it must be, that the people will never elect another President! Each section voting for its candidate, the people can make no choice, because no one section can vote a majority of all; and the office will be traded for in the House of Representatives every four years. Thus the Representatives of the people will corrupt the other departments of the government; and they, in their turn, will become corrupted by them.

Let us look back a little, and see if the

Republicans of the North have been as selfish on this subject. Gen. Washington was our first President. He was a Southern man, and served eight years.

Mr. Jefferson was our third President: He was a Southern man, and served eight years. Mr. Madison was our fourth President: He also was a Southern man, and served eight years. Mr. Monroe was our fifth President: He also was a Southern man, and served eight years. Gen. Jackson is our seventh President, and he is a Southern man, has served seven years, and will continue in office one year longer.

John Adams, of Massachusetts, was our second President, and served only four years, when he was turned out. John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, (son of the 2nd President) was our sixth President, elected by the House of Representatives over Gen. Jackson: He also served four years, and was then turned out by the people.

Here we have 7 Presidents; and of these, five were from the South and two from New England or Eastern States—none from the Middle States! Here we have a period of 48 years, during which the South has had the President 40 years! and the North only 8! Here we have before us the fact, that the Republicans of the North have united with the South in electing Southern Presidents for 40 out of 48 years! And when it is proposed to elect a statesman as our next President who resides in one of the Middle States, where no President ever resided before, it is alleged that North Carolina patriots ought not to vote for him, because he does not live in the South. The objection is unpatriotic, illiberal, and selfish. We are one people—one family of brethren; and it ought never to be sanctioned by the people of North Carolina: that in selecting a President for the whole nation, it is right or just to keep it among the South alone.

Our Northern brethren have another claim on us. Mark me! They do not urge us to support Mr. Van Buren because he is a resident in the North; but certain politicians among us are insisting that we ought to oppose him for that reason. Now our Northern brethren may answer us. "We of the North did not oppose your Washington, your Jefferson, your Madison, your Monroe, or your Jackson, because they resided in the South: it was enough for us as Republicans, to know that they resided in the Union! We did not turn out your Southern Presidents at the expiration of four years; we sustained and re-elected Southern men for Presidents 40 years out of 48. We have never had one in the Middle North States, and only two in the East or New England States; and those two were hurled from their stations at the expiration of their first terms; whilst you of the South have had five Presidents!"

Can it be right, is it patriotic, to vote against Mr. Van Buren because he does not reside in the South? Are not the warm hearts of Southern Americans large enough to take into their affections the whole country? The patriotism and the generous feelings of Southern people, devoted to their whole country, and pledged to preserve the Union of the States, must reply: We will never yield obedience to those illiberal, selfish, sectional prejudices. I close with the following quotation: "Remember the farewell warning of the Father of his country, in his invaluable legacy to his children: 'Beware of geographical parties, of sectional factions. Array not the North against the South, the West against the East!'"

"This admonition, which should be precious to all, it would be madness in us to disregard. Are we so moon-struck as to imagine, that if we combine, they will not unite—if we reject because the individual is not of us, they will not refuse every one who is not of them? And when this array of States in hostile attitude, shall be once made, know we not with whom is the strength? Shall we not seal the exclusion thereafter and forever, of a Southern man from the Presidency?" I leave it for the memory of your readers to inform them whence the extract was taken.

The second objection against Mr. Van Buren, which his opponents have urged, is his vote for the Tariff. This I will not discuss in my next essay. VINCE.

## CONGRESS.

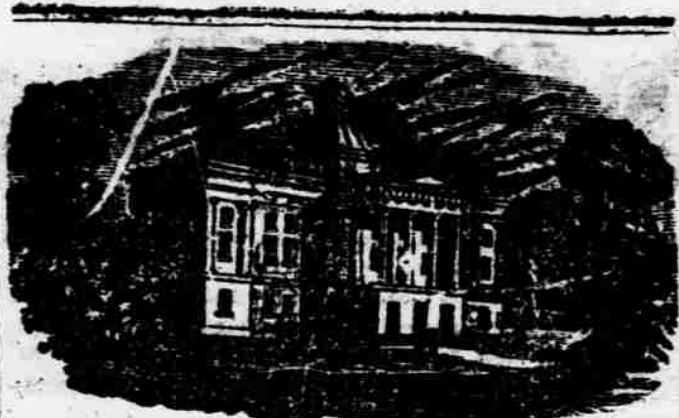
Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown.—The Senate having taken up the bill for the relief of the three corporate cities above named, Mr. King, of Alabama, made a brief statement of the nature and objects of the bill, and moved to fill the blanks with the following sums, which he said was the precise amount of the debts severally incurred by these corporations to certain individuals in Holland, being principal and interest, and incidental expenses:

For the city of Washington, \$449,685;  
For the town of Alexandria, \$14,640 1/4;  
For the town of Georgetown, \$116,793 43.  
[The bill provides that the stock held by these corporations in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal shall be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, as security for the above advances, as that it may be redeemed by them at any time within ten years.]

The above amendments having been agreed to, Mr. Calhoun called for the yeas and nays on the question of ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading; and the call having been sustained, the question was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 17 to 16.

In the House, April 11, on motion of Mr. Connor, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Franklin in Macon county, North Carolina, down Valley river to Huntingdon, thence to Clarksville, Habersham county, Geo. On motion of Mr. McKay, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing suitable buildings for the accommodation of the courts of the United States, and the safe keeping of the public records therein.

On motion of Mr. Hawkins, Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of issuing a duplicate military land warrant, here issued to Crawford Johnson, a soldier of the revolution, which has been lost.



## THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH:  
THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1836.

THE PEOPLE against THE BANK.

Martin Van Buren, for President.  
Richard M. Johnson, for Vice President.  
Richard D. Spaight, for Governor.

COL. PENTON'S SPEECH.—In this week's Standard, we have commenced the great speech of Col. Benton, delivered in the Senate of the United States on his Expunging Resolutions. It is one of the most powerful, masterly and eloquent productions we ever read. The wicker-work arguments of the opposition, were swept before it like feathers in the whirlwind! From the great length of the speech, it will necessarily occupy a portion of our columns for several weeks.

Our true remedy (says Col. Benton) lies in the knife, with which we are to cut out; in the fire, with which we are to burn out; in the potential country, with which we are to extinguish the brand which has been stamped upon the first patriots of the age, for the most glorious action of his life. Expunge is the word, and expunge is the remedy. None of your reverses, repulses, reversions, annullings, or vacillations; but let our Secretary bring the manuscript journal to his desk; open it to the presence of an assembled Senate and of attending multitudes, and encircling the odious sentence with lines as black as its own injustice, let him inscribe upon its face the indelible decree: "EXPUNGED BY ORDER OF THE SENATE." Yes, sir, expunge is the word. It is the only one that can render adequate justice to that man who has done more for the human race than any other mortal who has ever lived in the time of times. Expunge is a severe remedy, but it is a just one. It reflects reproach, but the fault is not ours, but of those who compel us to use it. Let us go on, then, and neither compromise for difficulties, nor despair for failures. If we fail now, let us try again. If we continue to fail, and have to retire before the good work is accomplished, let us transmit and bequeath it to the democracy of America. Let us give it to the aged sire, that he may hand it down to his heir; to the matron, that she may deliver it to her child; to the young mother, that she may teach her infant how to suck in the milk which she may draw from her bosom.

MR. RIVES' SPEECH.—We have been favored by our Representative in Congress, the Hon. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, with the Speech of the Hon. Mr. RIVES, delivered in the U. S. Senate, in favor of Col. Benton's Expunging Resolutions, on the 25th ult. This speech well sustains the high reputation of the author. It is a happy effort—strong, convincing and eloquent. Mr. Rives shows, most conclusively, the entire absurdity of the construction which the opposition put upon the phrase, to keep a journal. If the constitutional injunction to "keep" a journal, meant only to preserve one, as contended by the opposition—then the House of Representatives of every Congress, from the adoption of the Constitution in 1789, to the session of 1836, have totally disregarded their constitutional obligation—have, indeed, according to whig and nullifying logic, violated their oaths of office—according to Mr. Tyler, perjured themselves!—for it has been ascertained by Mr. Rives, that from the 1st to the 18th Congress—from 1789 to 1823—no manuscript journal of the House was preserved—none is to be found. After having been printed, the manuscript sheets were laid aside as useless, the printed copies being alone used, read in evidence before courts, &c. as the legal, authentic journal of the House.

Thus has the entire foundation, upon which the whig and nullifying Senators, and their echoes throughout the Union, have built so many elaborate arguments, and made so many impassioned appeals, been swept away like so many cobwebs, by the arguments, the truth and the eloquence contained in the speeches of Messrs. Benton and Rives.

Rail Road Company. \$800,000 is the amount of the capital stock in the Raleigh and Roanoke Rail Road; \$706,800, we learn, have been subscribed, and we believe it is not the intention of the Directors to receive any further subscriptions.

The Bridge over the Roanoke at Gaston, is under contract, to be commenced forthwith. A good portion of the route has been surveyed by Mr. Garrett, the Engineer, who will soon be enabled to make a report. Gen. W. M. Rives, E. q. the able and indefatigable President of the company, is now here, and will expedite the commencement of the work with all possible despatch.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Stock sold in Petersburg, on Friday 15th inst. at one per cent premium—101 having been paid at public sale; Petersburg Rail Road 120 50; Greenville and Roanoke do, (not finished) 112.

Rail Road Stock. It is stated in the Richmond Compiler of the 11th inst. that the Stock of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road, is selling at 88 per share above par, and not one third the road finished.

Gen. McKim. We are gratified to learn from Washington, that the Honorable James J. McKim, representative in Congress from the Wilmington District in this State, who had been confined to his room for several days by indisposition, has recovered, and attended in his seat in the House on the 11th inst.

Whitesville county. A friend writes us from Whitesville, under date of 12th inst. that the Republicans of Columbus remain firm in their attachment to the Administration; and that the cause of Van Buren and Democracy is gaining ground daily in that county.

Murder in Sampson county. It is stated in the Wilmington Advertiser, that a quarrel having taken place in Sampson county, on the 15th inst. between Joseph Benton and a Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Kings Merritt interfered, and was stabbed with a knife in the thigh by Benton, and immediately died. Benton is in Sampson jail, awaiting his trial.

Roman Cotton. It is stated in the Fayetteville Observer, that a very superior lot of Cotton, the property of Col. Robert Macnamara of Rowan, was sold on Monday last week at 18 cents, being the highest price given in that market this season.

Col. Merritt Jordan, has been appointed Naval Store Keeper at the Norfolk Navy Yard, in place of Gabriel Galt, Esq. deceased.

Aaron Vail has been appointed, by the President and Senate, Secretary of Legation to England. He was Charge d'Affaires, previously to Mr. Stevenson's appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary.

Hon. James Polk, Judge of the Southern Circuit of Georgia, died at Hawkinsville, Palmetto county, 10th inst. of bilious colic, after 8 days illness.

Henry Swink, was committed to jail in Salisbury on the 13th inst. charged with murdering his wife in her bed.

## VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

In Albemarle the democratic victory is complete. Rives received 759, and Randolph 753, on the Republican ticket; and Gilmer 659, Southall 654, on the whig ticket.  
In Frederick, Messrs. T. W. Robinson, repub. and Col. Smith, whig, are elected Delegates; and Mr. Opie re-elected to the Senate from the district. Last year, the representation from this county was divided.  
Rockbridge has re-elected Moore and Dorman, whigs; same as last year.  
Chesterfield has re-elected Wm. R. Johnson, the celebrated courier, as every body expected, by about 50 majority.

Montgomery county has elected a republican member, John M. Canby, by over 200 majority.  
Nabersmond, Northampton, and James City counties, have elected whigs, same as last year.  
Mathews has elected a Republican Delegate.

King and Queen county has changed her Delegate from a whig to a Republican, by a handsome majority; while in Campbell, Mr. Daniel, the democratic Delegate of last year, has been defeated by 7 or 8 vote 80 for as heard from, it appears that the political complexion of members elected is the same as last year.

Democratic Delegates 19  
Whig do 16  
Of the Senators whose election has been heard from, we believe not one is a whig.

Pennsylvania speaking out. At an election for Commissioners of Southward, on Monday, 11th inst. the democratic Van Buren ticket succeeded by a majority of 779, over the Bank whig. From Southward, the traitor Burden was sent to the Legislature as an uncompromising democrat; he will be discarded and severely punished for deserting his constituents and selling himself to the Bank aristocracy.

The resolution in the Pennsylvania Legislature, instructing their Senators in Congress to vote against Expunging, has been postponed till the extra session, (to take place in May, we believe) by a majority of one in the Senate. In the mean time, the vote will be taken on Col. Benton's Resolution, and we should presume Mr. Buchanan will vote for expunging.

Mr. Leigh's Speech, in the Senate, on the expunging Resolutions, has been much lauded by the whigs and nullifiers—although disapproving hearers of it say it was a miserable failure, notwithstanding it would seem that the production had been deliberately written out, and read to the Senate. A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, (not a political friend of the Administration) speaking of the speech delivered, says Mr. Leigh "spoke from a very full note, his speech appearing almost entirely written out."

So, then, Senator HILL (now Governor) of N. Hampshire is not the only "reader of speeches" in Congress, as the pie-bald opposition in their poor attempts at wit have called him. But the great man, the mighty LAMAR, BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH, whose vocation is speech making, had read his speech to the Senate!

TEXAS. The latest intelligence from Texas, is from the Natchez Courier, communicated by Col. Childress, direct from Texas. From whom it is learned that Col. Fanning with 800 men, was at La Bahia when he left, and felt confident, that in case of an attack, he would make a successful resistance. Gen. Houston was on the Colorado with a force of 250 men.

Santa Anna, in a boastful official account of the capture of San Antonio, acknowledges that the fighting was pretty hard, and boasts of having killed 600 Texans, out of the 180 in the Fort. He is silent as to the first attack, in which 500 Mexicans were slain, and not one Texian killed.

Further from Texas.—The New York Times of the 14th, and Noah's Star of the 13th, both give a rumor prevalent in that city, that Santa Anna had offered to capitulate to the Texans, provided his army could have a safe passage secured to them west of the Rio Grande. But this news is too good to be true; we have New Orleans papers to the 8th inst. which make no mention of the rumor. We are however strengthened in the belief, that there has been a battle since the massacre at San Antonio, in which the Mexicans must have been defeated. Ultimately, the Texans must prevail—and the Mexicans will be exterminated from Texas.

Aid to Texas.—A large meeting was held in Mobile on the 2d inst. to devise means for aiding the Texans in their bloody struggle against the tyranny of Santa Anna. Between four and five thousand dollars were immediately subscribed; a committee of ten was appointed to collect further subscriptions; and another committee of three, to correspond with the interior, &c. Great enthusiasm was manifested for the cause of the Texans.

FLORIDA. Nothing positive is yet known of the operations of Gen. Scott's army, after their encounter with the Indians, if, indeed, any serious encounter took place. It was intended there should be a concentration of Gen. Clinch's, Gen. Eastace's, and Col. Lindsay's commands, amounting to about 5000 men; but whether this junction has actually taken place, we have not learned. It was reported that Col. Lindsay had a smart action, on his march from Tampa Bay, in which he defeated the Indians; but it needs confirmation. And other reports of the cowardice and death of Gen. Eastace, and the death of Gen. Scott, are no doubt entirely unfounded. It is feared the Indians will baffle the vigilance of Gen. Scott's military cordon, and make their way, in small squads, to the Peninsula, and the Everglades, whither it will be impacticable to follow them till next winter.

Gen. Macomb had left St. Augustine, to proceed by water, by way of Key West, Tampa Bay, Pensacola, Mobile, to New Orleans, &c. Gen. Gaines, at last accounts, had left N. Orleans for the West, Fort Jesup, &c.

Cumtane Indians. A report is given in the Arkansas Times, that Capt. Coffee and six men were killed by the Cumtane while on a hunting expedition. And the National Intelligencer gives a letter which makes the number killed 50 or 60; that the U. S. Dragoons had gone in pursuit of the Indians, &c.

WISCONSIN.—A bill has passed both Houses of Congress, establishing a Territorial Government over that section of country, heretofore attached to Michigan, but situated west of Lake Michigan. An appropriation of \$20,000 is made, for the erection of public buildings; and \$5000, for the purchase of a library. Perhaps the most valuable land mines of our country, are situated in this Territory; and that part of it between the Lake and the Mississippi river, is represented as possessing the most salubrious climate, and some of the most valuable lands, of any portion of the North Western country. It possesses great commercial facilities, by having a choice of the New York market, by steam boat navigation thro' the Lakes, on one side—and of the New Orleans market, by the Mississippi river, on the other. The population of the Territory has more than doubled in the last year; and it is expected Wisconsin will be knoeked at the door of Congress for admission as a State, within from 3 to 5 years.

A New City, to be located about 15 miles below Mobile, on the East side of the Bay, at Red Bluff, and to be called "Alabama City," is now all the rage among speculators at the South. A company, with a capital of twenty millions, is said to be "going ahead" with the project. All Mobile, as a matter of course, are busy throwing cold water on the scheme. We hope it may not turn out another Blakey affair.

James M. Redmond, Esq. has been appointed Post Master at Tarboro, Edgecombe county, in this State.

Culture. Sales in Petersburg, 15th, 18 & 19 for 17th for common quality.

More Resolutions in Tennessee.—At a muster of Capt. Sparhawk's company, in Maury county, 6 miles from Columbia, on the 26th ult. a vote was taken on the Presidency; which stood,  
Van Buren 39  
White 6  
Webster and Harrison none

Speed the Mails.—It appears that arrangements are about being entered into, to facilitate the travel between New York and Richmond, and the South generally, to Mobile, New Orleans, &c. By this arrangement, it is contemplated that travellers leaving New York in the morning, will reach Richmond the next day in the evening, and according to our estimate, we shall receive the Northern mail in Raleigh by 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning, instead of 6 or 7 in the evening, as is the case under the present arrangement.

Mild winter in the West.—It is stated in the Green Bay (territory of Wisconsin) Intelligencer, of the 10th February, that there had not been a sufficiency of snow in that region, during the greater part of the winter, "to track a rabbit." Green Bay being in about 44 degrees of N. latitude, we hardly know how to account for the fact here stated. We have, however, seen some other statements, all concurring as to the uniform mildness of the climate in the region of country (Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c.) west of the great chain of Lakes. In the Eastern and Middle States, however, a colder winter than the last was seldom known. In the New England States, we have heard of houses and families being buried in the snow for several days; and somewhere in New Hampshire, it became necessary to tunnel through immense banks of snow, to open a neighborhood road. In the state of New York, a whole family, being deeply buried under the snow, while asleep in their dwelling, were frozen to death before the father succeeded in digging out. In Pennsylvania, many deer were found dead in the woods, standing erect, braced in the snow.

Snow. In Philadelphia, on Wednesday of last week, 13th inst. there was a slight fall of snow; and the thermometer stood at 28—five degrees below the freezing point.

Early Strawberries.—On the 1st inst. the Editor of the Mobile Advertiser acknowledges a present of some fine strawberries, received from a lady of his acquaintance.

Mr. Benj. H. Chivers of Gloucester county, Va. blew his brains out with a pistol, on Friday night, 8th inst. It has created much excitement in the county. No cause assigned.

To Correspondents.—"Remedy's" verses doubtless possess some beauties; but these beauties are "paid for," by reason of the careless chronology of the "transcriber!"

"Peter Peepin" will please look for an apology for the non-appearance of his article, in the crowded state of our columns;—proceedings of Democratic meetings, speeches in Congress, &c. not admitting of much delay. After Congress shall have adjourned, our columns will be left more at the service of our correspondents. A few weeks' postponement, cannot lessen the interest, or detract from the value, of "Peter Peepin's" piece.

"Polymorphus" has some well-deserved satire on a certain whig meeting; but there is neither poetry, measure, nor rhyme to his verses.

## Extracts to the Editor.

"WASHINGTON, APRIL 9.\*\*\* In fact, the opposition here, give up the ship—that is, they are obliged to admit, that the Democratic candidates will be elected. Be firm, and persevere in North Carolina; and a great political triumph awaits us throughout the Union."

"Washington, April 3.—The Senate have this evening passed the bill to admit Michigan and Arkansas into the Union as States; the last named, by a vote of 24 to 18. Just about dark, Calhoun made one of the most violent speeches I ever heard. It was short, but extremely bitter. He spoke of the "iron majority" in the Senate, charged Gen. Jackson with deceiving the people, &c. &c. More venom and more malignant feeling, I never saw depicted in the human face. He certainly appears to be the most dispirited and unhappy man on earth. Calhoun seems to bear the downfall of his party, with some little more of philosophy; but his countenance is overcast with a gloom, that indicates the blasted hopes which, like a consuming fire, agitate him within. Should the Expunging Resolutions pass, I think Clay (and perhaps more of the piebald party) will quit Congress in despair. It is whispered that Mr. Calhoun will resign, should the Virginia Elections go against him. But there is no great dependence to be placed on his course."

"Washington, April 11.—You will see that another attempt has been made by the nullifiers in the Senate, to revive the Abolition excitement in that body; but they failed—they will do in all their attempts at agitation. You will also have seen, that a re-enactment of the Abolition scenes in the House, has been attempted. The fanatical anti-masonic member from Vermont, Slade, endeavored to get up another Missouri affair in miniature, on the bill to admit Arkansas as a State. A evidence of the base conspiracy between the nullifiers and the abolitionists, to progress to embarrass and endeavor to break down the Administration on that question, the nullifying and opposition Senators were seen skulking around the bar of the House as soon as Slade produced his paper—and in conjunction with the miserable mad-cap Wise, were encouraging and goading on Slade to persevere in agitating the House with his attempts to refuse Arkansas admission into the Union unless she would abolish slavery with her. If the people of the South could only know, that it is these desperate nullifiers and whigs combined, who keep alive the Abolition excitement, as the only nutriment now remaining on which their faction can subsist—if they could be satisfied of this now notorious fact, I am sure they would hunt every one of these wretched agitators from their seats in Congress, as they have already done some of them."

New York Cotton Market, April 13. Uplands, from 16 to 19; market rather heavy. Advices from Liverpool to the 25th Feb. at Boston: sales during the week ending 26th, 23,000 bales; a slight decline on Uplands had been experienced.

WM. W. BRYANT, Esq.  
We are authorized to say, is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Nash county: Election, the second Thursday (11th day) of August next.  
April, 1836. 179

MARRIED.  
In Christ Church, in this City, at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning last, by the Rev. George W. Freeman, Rector, George E. Badger, Esq. to Mrs. Delia Williams, both of Raleigh.  
At Westworth, Rockingham county, 7th inst. Mr. John Craig to Miss Matilda Miner.  
In Richmond county, 2d inst. Mr. Joseph Smith to Miss Sarah Chance, daughter of the late Warner Chance, Sen.

In Camden county, 2d inst. Henry M. Shaw to Mary K. Trotter. Aged, 7th inst. Henry Skinner to Margaret Bell, daughter of Wm. R. Bell.  
On the 3d inst. Robert Singleton of Edenton, to Mrs. Margaret Ann Vaanayse, formerly of New York.

In Gates county, 22d ult. Charles Creedy of Chowan, to Edith Goodman of Gates.  
In Stokes county, 14th inst. Joseph Fidler to Polly Shellhorn. Also, same day, Capt. Henry Marshall of Surry county, to Maria Vance of Stokes.

DIED.  
In Mecklenburg county, 2d inst. Mrs. Sarah Hutchinson, wife of Mr. James Hutchinson, in the 54th year of her age.

At his residence near Yanceyville, Caswell county, the 2d inst. Mr. Jonathan Starkie, a brave and patriotic soldier during the Revolution, and an

exemplary and honest man through life, aged 76 years.

In Halifax county, 9th inst. at an advanced age, James Simmons, a soldier of the Revolution. In Greensboro, Guilford county, 11th inst. Abraham Mordecai, attorney at law.  
In Clemmons, Davidson county, 7th inst. Miss Margaret Gray, in the 19th year of her age.  
In Beaufort county, 20th ult. Mrs. Margaret Davis, aged 55. Also, on the 3th inst. Mrs. Priscilla E. Condry, aged 19. Also, Mr. James Pate, in Jefferson county, Mississippi, 17th Feb. Mrs. Margaret Galbreath; also, on the 2d March, her husband, Mr. Neill Galbreath; both natives of Cumberland county, N. C. from whence they emigrated to Mississippi in 1817.

In Onslow county, 2d ult. Mrs. Harriet Pollock, wife of Mr. Hanson M. Pollock, aged 17. Also, 22d ult. Mrs. Lerecia Pollock, wife of John Pollock, Esq. aged 57.

In Duplin county, 19th ult. Mr. James M. Watson, aged 24.  
In Elizabeth City, 3th inst. Mr. Joseph Davis, aged 45.

In Stokes county, 8th inst. Mrs. Johanna Elmore Shultz, wife of Jacob Shultz, aged 30. Also, at Belhaven, Stokes county, Mrs. Barbara Noll, aged 87.

## NEW SPRING GOODS, AND CHEAP.

The subscribers are now receiving from the Northern cities, at their store on Fayetteville street, nearly opposite the Market House, and formerly occupied by T. Meville & Co. a large and well selected assortment of GOODS, consisting in part of—

Sup'r fig'd French Muslins and French Prints; Mattings, Gro de Swiss, Gro de Berlin, and Italian Silks;  
5-4 and 6-4 satin strip'd and plain white Muslins, English and Scotch Prints,  
Chambres and striped French Gingham,  
Ladies' fashionable Lisle  
Thread and Silk Ribbed Hosiery,  
A large quantity of fine Irish Linen,  
Parasols and Umbrellas,  
A few cases of Gentlemen's fashionable white and black Fur Hats,  
Shoes and Boots; Hardware, Glassware, GROCERIES; Crockery,  
Gentlemen's Summer Wear, various kinds,  
A large assortment of Cloths and Casimeres, with some American Cloth, a late importation, for summer wear, &c. &c.  
Also, BROWN'S superior Chewing Tobacco.  
They respectfully invite their customers to call and examine their Goods; and they doubt not that the quality and prices will give satisfaction.  
N. B. S. & G. tender their thanks to their friends and customers, for the very liberal patronage received by them since their association in business.

FLOUR for sale, on commission.  
S. & G.  
Raleigh, April 19, 1836. 379

## SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

Virginia State (Leasburg) Lottery,  
No. 2, 1836.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, the 7th May, 1836.—Grand Scheme.  
Capital Prize, \$90,000 Dollars, 10,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,440, 30 of 3,000, 30 of 1,000, 100 of 500, &c. &c.  
Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50.

Virginia State (Norfolk) Lottery,  
No. 2, 1836.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, the 21st May, 1836.—Splendid Scheme.  
Capital Prize, \$90,000 Dollars, 8,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,500, 1017, and 100 of 1,000, &c.  
Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50.

\$50,000, \$20,000, \$10,000.  
Virginia State (Petersburg) Lottery,  
No. 9, 1836.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, the 28th May, 1836.—Mammoth Scheme.  
1 prize of 50,000 Dollars,  
1 do 20,000 Dollars,  
1 do 10,000 Dollars,  
1 do 5,000 Dollars,  
1 do 4,000 Dollars,  
1 do 3,000 Dollars,  
1 do 2,750 Dollars,  
1 do 2,500 Dollars,  
1 do 2,000 Dollars,  
1 do 1,610 Dollars,  
5 do 1,500 Dollars,  
30 do 1,000 Dollars,  
100 do 500 Dollars,  
&c. &c. Tickets only \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50; Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets \$240, shares in proportion. For Tickets and Shares, or certificates of Packages, in the above Lotteries, address—

D. S. GREGORY & CO.  
(Successors of Yates & McIntire)  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and the drawings sent as usual.

Doct. Wm. Martin Crenshaw,  
HAVING permanently located at the well known Store of his father and brother, (W. Crenshaw & Son), 15 miles north of Raleigh, and within two miles of the Institute, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Wake Forest and the surrounding country generally. His charges will be moderate, and lenity will be extended to the poor. He intends devoting his life exclusively to the business of his profession, and hopes to share a portion of public patronage.

Wake Forest, April 1, 1836.